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[REDACTED] reported on Hill activities, e.g., Senator Stevenson's reported remark that CIA's and NSA's scientific and technical capabilities are superior to those of other U.S. agencies; Congressional authorization progress (CA not yet dealt with); and on Rick Inderfurth's new appointment as Staff Director for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. [REDACTED]

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Lapham commented on the Stockwell case pointing up the dilemma of having to prove out in the open any allegations of intelligence compromise. Relatedly, the question of charges against publisher(s) involved was also discussed, but Lapham noted that the Attorney General's office takes a dim view of this. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The Director advised Lapham that now is a good time to write to the Attorney General in requesting the prosecution of Agee. Lapham explained that he is already working on this with a meeting next week at the Department of Justice with appropriate parties (e.g., State re Agee's traveling about with a U.S. passport) to ensure proper procedure, e.g., civil or criminal action. [REDACTED]

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Waller reported that [REDACTED] will be named Chief, Audit Staff, vice [REDACTED] retired. [REDACTED] of the Inspection Staff will be appointed Deputy Chief, Audit Staff; this will blend inspection expertise with the audit function. [REDACTED]

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Wortman reported briefly on several items:

--On 30 and 31 May an emergency relocation exercise for government agencies will be conducted.

--We have hired our fourteenth deaf employee.

--Bob Gambino has reported on a very effective briefing by the FBI on some actual dangers resulting from FOIA requests from criminals.

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--DCI response to OMB by April 30th on the draft guidelines for paid parking is being developed by the DDA. The DDA and others are exploring numerous options that would seem reasonable in the case of the Agency. However, Wortman doubts that these will be sufficient for special consideration by OMB.

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Attachment

TOP SECRET

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13 APRIL 1979

SOUTH AFRICA OUSTS 3 U.S. EMBASSY AIDES, CHARGING AIR SPYING

By JOHN F. BURNS

Special to The New York Times

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 12 — Prime Minister P. W. Botha announced tonight that South Africa had ordered a number of United States Embassy personnel expelled for what he called the use of the American Ambassador's plane for aerial espionage.

[The State Department said it regretted South Africa's decision to expel three members of the American Embassy, but it did not deny the charges of aerial spying.]

At a nationally televised news conference, Mr. Botha expressed "profound shock" at "this reprehensible act" and compared it to espionage activities by the Soviet Union. "These actions against South Africa are actions which I would have anticipated from the Russians but not from the leading Western country," he said.

'Camera Under the Seat'

Mr. Botha, timing his statement for the maximum evening viewing audience, said the Ambassador's aircraft had been "converted for use as a spy plane by the installation of an aerial-survey camera under the seat of the co-pilot." The plane in question is a twin-engined Beechcraft Super King Air turboprop operated by the United States Air Force.

The Prime Minister said: "In flight, a device enabled the camera to take photographs of the earth below. Photographs in our possession reveal that the embassy aircraft was engaged in a systematic program of photography of vast areas of South Africa, including some of our most sensitive installations."

He gave no details. One South African installation of obvious interest to American intelligence is the top-secret nuclear-research facility at Valindaba, about 15 miles west of Pretoria. The facility and a nearby pilot plant for uranium enrichment are widely believed to have played a major part in South African research on atomic weapons.

Ambassador Called In

Mr. Botha said the American Ambassador, William B. Edmondson, had been called in by Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha shortly before the news conference. The Foreign Minister informed the Ambassador that the embassy members involved were required to leave South Africa within one week.

At the news conference, the Prime Minister declined to name the individuals involved or to say how many there were, but he described them as senior members of the embassy.

In Washington, the State Department identified the Americans told to leave as Col. Alvan M. Crews, the military attaché; Maj. Bernd McConnell, the assistant Air Force attaché, and Master Sgt. Horace E. Wyatt Jr., crew chief of the plane.

Embassy officials had no immediate comment. The Ambassador's plane is usually piloted by Colonel Crews or his assistant and is used widely inside South Africa and on diplomatic missions to neighboring territories, including South-West Africa and Rhodesia.

Some observers here saw the South African decision to make a public issue of the alleged American spying, instead of dealing with it through diplomatic channels, as a response to the embarrassment South Africa has suffered from disclosure of its political manipulations in the United States, said to have included bribery.

Recent revelations have shown that the scandal-ridden Information Ministry, as part of its efforts to win support for the country's racial policies, attempted to gain control of The Washington Star. It has also been charged that part of a \$73 million ministry fund helped finance campaigns of conservative Congressional candidates and that attempts were made to bribe labor leaders and others.

U.S. 'Double-Dealing' Charged

Prime Minister Botha has never denied that attempts were made to influence American politics. But he has stepped up attacks on the Carter Administration, particularly over what he calls its "double-dealing" in negotiations over the United Nations plan for black majority rule in South-West Africa, a territory ruled by South Africa.

One report tonight suggested that South Africa might have been told of a camera aboard the American plane by the Rhodesian Government. A weekly Rhodesian newspaper, The National Observer, in an issue that went to press several hours before Prime Minister Botha made his statement, said a United States Government plane that flew to Salisbury last month was fitted "with a sophisticated aerial-survey camera."

The paper, which is aimed primarily at blacks, said a Beechcraft plane had been used to transport the American Ambassador to Zambia, Stephen Low, and a senior official of the British Foreign Office on a visit to Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital. The paper said the plane arrived March 21 and was parked for two days outside the civilian air terminal at Salisbury Airport.

The Rhodesian publication gave no source for its report, but comments in the article by unidentified officials in Rhodesia's biracial transitional government implied that the information might have come from black nationalists.

Stiffening U.S. Policy

If the Ambassador's plane was used for aerial reconnaissance, the activity was apparently begun by the Carter Administration, which has had cool relations with Pretoria as a result of a stiffening of American policy toward South Africa's racial doctrines. Under the administration of President Gerald R. Ford and for some time after, the embassy plane was stationed at a South African Air Force base outside Pretoria and was serviced by South African technicians.

Recently the plane has flown out of Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg or from a smaller field used by private aircraft midway between Pretoria and Johannesburg. When the move was made, embassy officials attributed it to a desire to avoid contact with the South African armed forces, which are subject to an arms embargo imposed 17 months ago by the United Nations Security Council.

Efforts to step up American aerial surveillance of South Africa were widely predicted after an incident in August 1977, when President Carter apparently was informed that South Africa might be preparing to explode a nuclear device at a test facility in the Kalahari Desert. At the time, American officials said the test facility had been spotted by Soviet reconnaissance satellites and was subsequently confirmed by American satellite photography.

Under a threat from Mr. Carter of a break in relations, South Africa denied that the Kalahari installation was a nuclear site and privately informed Washington that it had no atomic weapons and no intention of developing any. But public statements by South African officials since the incident have stopped short of that private assurance, implying that the Government intends to keep open an option of adding atomic weapons to its military arsenal.

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U.S. Does Not Deny Charges

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 12 — The United States said today it regretted South Africa's decision to expel three members of the American Embassy, but it did not deny charges that they were involved in aerial spying over South Africa.

The State Department issued a statement in response to the charges by Prime Minister Botha that Ambassador Edmondson's plane had been used for photographing sensitive areas of South Africa.

"We regret the action of the South African Government in declaring three attaché personnel of our embassy persona non grata," the State Department said. "It is particularly unfortunate that the South African Government chose to act as it did at a time when we are engaged with it in seeking solutions to the problems in Namibia and elsewhere in southern Africa." Namibia is another name for South-West Africa.

But the State Department refused to comment on the substance of the charges, leading to the assumption here that there was truth in the South African statement that the embassy plane was equipped with an aerial-photography camera that had been used over restricted areas.